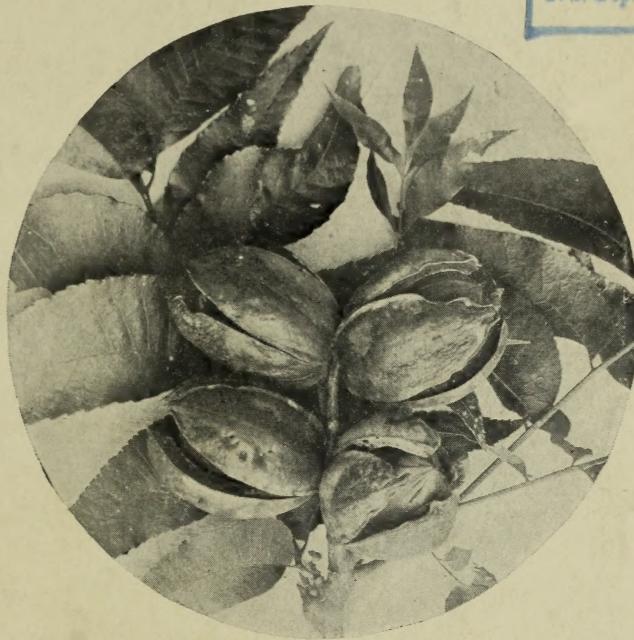
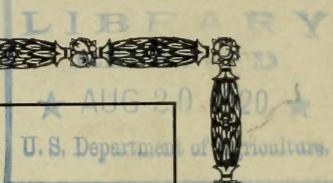


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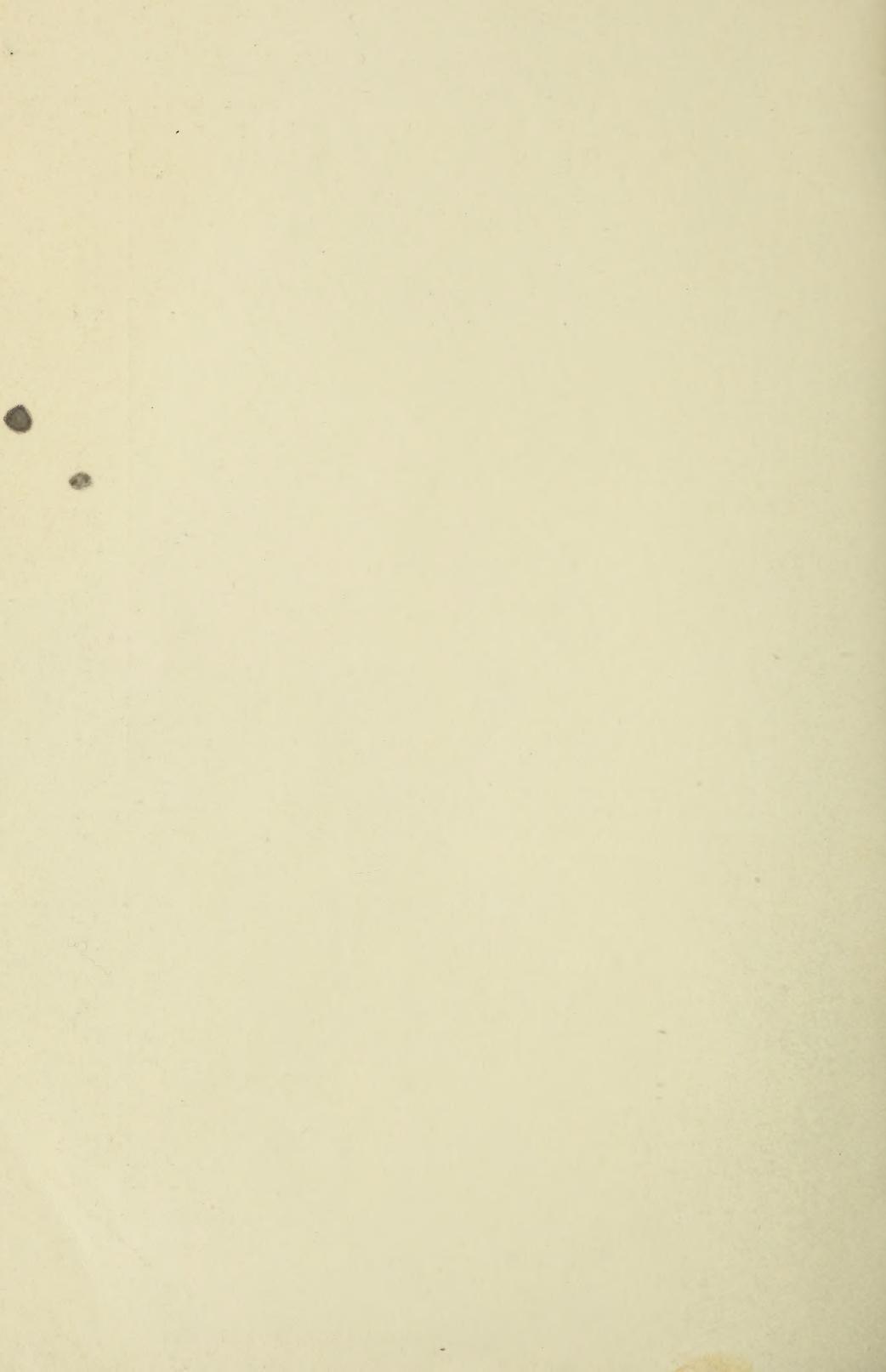
1906



CATALOGUE AND PRICE - LIST

Summit Nurseries

MONTICELLO  FLORIDA



CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST OF
Summit Nurseries
MILLER & GOSSARD, *Proprietors*
MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

Propagators of Fine Varieties of Nut Trees by the Latest
Methods of Grafting and Budding. Hardy Oranges and Roses.
Commercial and Table Pecans. Also Seedling Trees for Sale

Reference by permission, Jefferson County State Bank, Monticello, Fla.

Introduction

URING the past fifteen years the annual Catalogue of the Summit Nurseries has been sent out by Mr. D. L. Pierson, the former proprietor. Starting in a modest way, but by close and careful attention to all the details of the business and a conscientious regard for the interest of his patrons, he had, during his fourteen years of ownership, built up an extensive trade not only throughout the South but in states and countries beyond. The present owners are now entering upon their second year and are grateful for the liberal patronage accorded them during the past season, and for the many appreciative letters they received from customers. It is evident that much of our business resulted from the interest and kind mention of former customers, and we take this opportunity of expressing our thanks for efforts in our behalf.

It shall be our constant effort to increase our business by producing stock of the very best quality, exercising every care in handling, and by giving due attention to the best interest of those who entrust their orders to us.

Owing to the great increase in our pecan business it was found necessary to eliminate, for the present, some of the lines of stock formerly grown. The present owners have, for a number of years, engaged in Experiment Station work in the South, and one (Gossard) is at present entomologist of the Ohio station. The experience thus acquired will insure clean, healthy stock free from injurious insects.

We wish to call especial attention to our stock of pecan trees for this season. Our stock is by far the greatest we have ever grown, and is probably not exceeded by any in the country. The season has been ideal, and the trees have made a splendid growth and are in excellent condition.

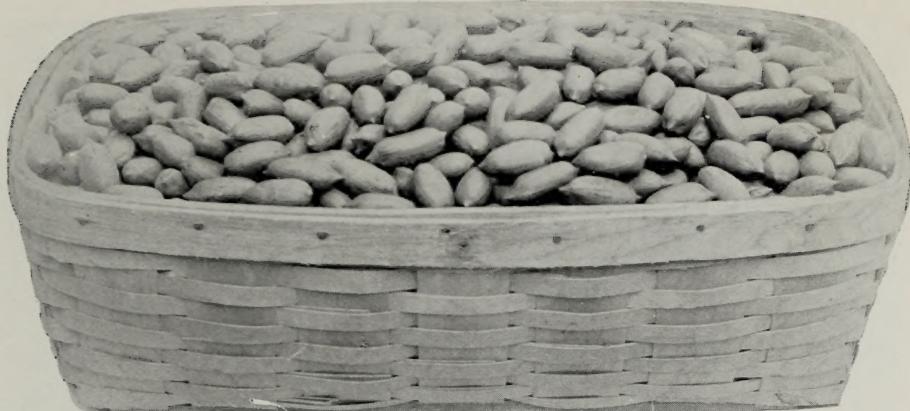
With assurances that all orders and inquiries sent us shall have our most careful attention, we herewith present our Catalogue for your consideration and solicit a share of your patronage.

Yours very truly,

MILLER & GOSSARD



GATHERING PECANS.—SCENE IN OUR GROVE AT MONTICELLO, FLA.



A basket of Schley Pecans—Fruit fit for the table of Royalty

Nut Trees

THE PECAN

Our southland is greatly blessed in its various products both pleasing to the eye and tempting to the palate, and prominent in the long list is the Pecan Nut. We do not refer to the small, thick-shelled, bitter-meated nuts found growing wild in parts of the South and largely sold by grocers and confectioners, but the large, paper-shelled varieties which are filled to the full capacity of the shell with meat of the finest flavor. The Pecan is indigenous to the southern section of our country, and years of careful selection and planting of the finest specimens have developed the fine varieties we are enjoying today, which are now perpetuated by the only sure means, that of budding and grafting, so that we are now able to plant our groves with the varieties of our choice with the assurance that we shall reap what we plant the same as we do when we plant the fine varieties of peaches and other fruits.

The price of budded and grafted trees of the finest varieties is necessarily high per tree, for the reason that the methods of propagation are slow, tedious and by no means so certain of success as with other fruits. Then the supply of desirable wood for buds and grafts is limited and will be so for some time, owing to the great demand for the trees. However, when it is taken into account that only 12 to 17 trees should be planted on an acre for best results, \$1 or even \$2 each seems a small price to pay for a grove of trees that will live a century or more and increase in value as time goes on.

As an investment. There can be no doubt as to the profitableness of a bearing Pecan grove. The crop is easily gathered, is not immediately perishable like most other fruits, and can be marketed at leisure, when price conditions are most satisfactory. After the first few years the trees require little attention, though we advise the planting of peas as a shade to the land until the trees are large enough to do the work, and even then the peas improve the land and supply a large amount of feed for stock.

Age of fruiting. About four to five years from planting, the trees should begin to bear. We have a tree five years planted which is bearing this season its second crop.

How many nuts will they produce? That depends largely upon the planter. If the trees are planted on good land, well fertilized and cared for up to 8 to 10 years

of age, they should produce 15 to 25 pounds of nuts per tree. The rate of increase after the tree is 10 years old is very rap'd. We know of a tree which produced 475 pounds last season, and these were sold at \$1 per pound.



One-year-old grafted Schley Pecan Tree

What are the nuts worth? Fine paper-shell nuts brought 40 to 50 cents per pound in the New York market last season.

Will not Pecan planting be overdone? We think not; and this is the judgment of men who have carefully investigated the subject. The area adapted to the growing of the finer varieties is limited to the lower South, and, as we practically have the world for a market, the demand will continue to be greater than the supply. New uses are being found for nut meats all the time. They are sold for the table to be used as dessert, used in confections, as a substitute for butter, and many people use them instead of the heavy, and, as they think, unhealthy meats. Undoubtedly, the market for Pecans has, within the past ten years, expanded more rapidly than for any other nut, and is just beginning to give evidence of the enormous proportions it will assume when the finer varieties of the Pecan become more generally known.

Florida the home of fine Pecans. The climate and soil of North Florida is peculiarly adapted to the growing of fine Pecans. In the nursery the trees make a fine healthy growth, have a good fibrous root system, so essential to future development, and a sturdy top. See cut of a one-year-old grafted tree which was photographed just as it was dug from our nursery. Remember, a tree to do its best must have good roots. Our climate gives us two seasons of growth, so that we get in tree growth as much in one year as they get in two years a little further North. Our trees bear young and abundantly and are well-grown, healthy specimens. Mr. H. S. Watson, a gentleman from Illinois, is at the head of a syndicate that is buying large tracts of land in this county and planting same to fine Pecans. Our section was decided upon after careful inspection of all sections of the South.



Schley



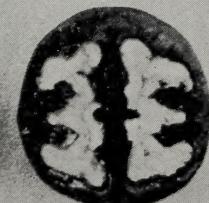
Dewey



Louisiana



VanDeman



Columbian

Varieties to plant. Our cuts and descriptions give a very good idea of the size, thinness of shell, plumpness of meat and other qualities of the varieties we propagate, and we would urge the planting of several varieties in the same grove to be sure that proper fertilization of the blooms takes place. It is a good idea to plant in alternate rows or in blocks of about three rows of each variety.

Soil and preparation. Pecans succeed in all kinds of soil, from stiff clay to seemingly pure sand, but we prefer land with a deep loamy top soil underlaid with a sand-mixed clay subsoil. Avoid land on which water stands any length of time. It is a good rule to follow to plant your Pecan grove on the best land you have. It will pay. Break the land deep, and harrow well early in the fall as possible. Dig the holes 50 to 60 feet apart each way; we are planting our grove 50 x 50 feet. The holes should be at least 2 feet across and 2 feet deep.

When and how to plant. December to February is the time to plant Pecan trees for best results. Put two or three shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure, together with about one pound of good commercial fertilizer, in each hole; mix well with some of the top soil. Cut the tap roots of the trees to about 18 inches in length and trim off all side roots to from 3 to 6 inches in length, being careful to make all cuts smooth.

Dip the roots in a thin porridge of clay and water, wrap trees in wet sacks, and you are ready for planting. Set trees same depth as they stood in the nursery, which can be readily determined, as the bark is lighter colored below the surface of the soil. See that the good top soil goes into the bottom of the hole and is packed well around the roots. If the weather is liable to be dry it is best to pour a bucket of water into each hole before filling it quite up and then rake dirt over to fill the hole after the water has settled away.

After-care and cultivation. After a good rain which has settled the soil about the trees it is a good plan to rake in about a pound of good fertilizer around each tree. Keep clean of grass and fertilize liberally in June and February of each year, and more often if you desire the best results. Any low-growing crops may be grown in the grove, such as peas, melons, etc., but avoid corn or grain crops. Peach trees may be planted in the middles and be a source of profit while the grove is coming on.

It is best to head in the longer branches each spring before growth begins, or they may be pinched back during the growing season. By this practice a compact head is formed to the tree, giving more bearing surface, and the crop is more easily gathered.

Intending planters are invited to come and see the grove we are making and at the same time inspect our growing stock.

VARIETIES OF PECANS DESCRIBED

SCHLEY (Admiral Schley). Originated in Mississippi. Nut medium to large, somewhat flattened and a true paper-shell. It was decided by the committee of judges of exhibits at the Nut Growers' Convention held in New Orleans, October, 1903, that Schley is as near an ideal Pecan as we can hope to find. The meat, which is very rich and of delicate flavor, fills the shell to its extreme capacity and is easily extracted whole. Its early maturity, September in lower Mississippi, makes it a desirable variety for planting in more northern sections. The tree is very handsome in foliage and grows a well-shaped head, bearing young and prolifically.

DEWEY. Originated in Jefferson county, Florida, from seed brought from Texas. A paper-shell nut of large size and filled with very rich meat. This variety won the Gold Medal at Charleston in 1902. We consider it a valuable nut and expect to plant it extensively in our own grove.

VARIETIES OF PECANS, continued

LOUISIANA. Originated in this county from nuts brought from Louisiana. Nut large and thin-shelled, quality good. The tree is a heavy annual bearer and ripens its fruit early. One of our best sellers. We recommend this for planting commercial groves.

VAN DEMAN. Originated in Louisiana and named for Professor Van Deman. A well-known variety. Nut very large and thin-shelled, meat fills the shell well and is of fine flavor. Ripens early and is a very desirable variety, one that should be planted in every grove.

COLUMBIAN. Also known as Rome, Pride of the Coast, 20th Century, etc. An extremely large nut, shell rather thick, fairly well filled with meat. Its large size sells it on sight and, while we do not advocate the planting of this variety largely, it is a fact that it is the best selling variety we grow.

DELMAS. This is a nut of undoubted merit. The tree is very handsome, a thrifty, vigorous grower and with proper attention should bear at four or five years from planting. The tree originated in Mississippi and is a seedling of Stuart. The nut is quite similar to the Stuart, the shell of a rich dark color. The fruit matures in October, and for that reason this tree should be planted in the lower South.

SWEETMEAT. Originated with us and is probably a seedling of Frotscher. Nut of good size and very thin-shelled. Meat fills out well and is very fine flavored. Tree very vigorous and a good fruiter, bore its first crop at six years from seed. Though somewhat smaller than Frotscher, we regard the nut its equal.

EGGSHELL. This is another variety of our own introduction. The tree is a most vigorous grower with handsome foliage, nut large with very thin shell. The flavor is distinct, as it seems to be blended with that of the English walnut and suggests a cross with that nut. The parent tree bore its first crop of nuts five years from planting and one-year buds bloomed the second season in the nursery.

MONEYMAKER. The name is suggestive, and results fully warrant the name, as vouched for by Mr. Sam H. James, of Louisiana, the introducer, who says that it is very prolific, outbearing anything in his large grove. Nut large, thin-shelled and well filled with very rich meat. No doubt a splendid variety to plant.

FROTSCHERS. This variety is now very well known by all Pecan planters. Nut very large, shell paper thin, meat plump and of fine flavor. The trees are handsome in shape and very productive. This variety should be included in every collection.

STUART. A commercial variety of great merit. Nut large and thin-shelled, meat of fine flavor. The tree is a very early and prolific bearer. Grafts inserted in old trees bore nuts the following season or second year from grafts. You will make no mistake in planting liberally of this variety.

RUSSELL. Originated in Lower Mississippi. Is a very fine paper-shell nut and the tree is a regular and abundant bearer, but as it continues in growth very late in the season it is not advisable to plant this variety except in the lower South.

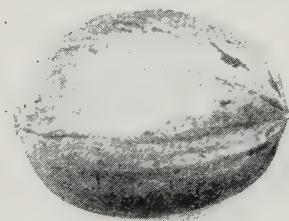
BOLTON. Originated in this county. Nut large ovoid, with thin shell and very rich meat. The parent tree does not occupy a good location, and the fact that the tree is a shy bearer may be attributed to that, but as it is a very fine nut we are testing some grafted trees in our own grove and hope for better results in the way of more abundant crops.



Sweetmeat



Eggshell



Moneymaker



Frotschers



Stuart

WALNUTS

JAPAN. This beautiful tree is well worthy of planting. It is of a dwarf, bushy habit and the foliage is very handsome. The trees begin fruiting at about four years from the seed and bear abundantly. The nuts are very sweet and are borne in clusters of 15 to 20. The tree is fine for shade as well as fruit. We have a tree four years old bearing this season.

ENGLISH, or MADEIRA NUTS. We do not advise the extensive planting of this tree in the lower South, as it has not proven well adapted to our soil and climate.

BLACK. The common Walnut of our forests so valuable for its fine lumber as well as the rich nuts the trees bear in great quantities. The tree is a rapid grower, is very handsome and should be largely planted.

CHESTNUTS

We are propagating the Japan species from seed. They come quite true, bear in about three to four years, and, while the nut is of an indifferent quality, its mammoth size takes the eye and makes it a ready seller at good prices. We propagate the European species by budding and grafting. We have not tested their fruiting qualities sufficiently as yet to justify advising as to their adaptability to the lower South, but we think them well worthy of trial. The nuts are being used for cooking more every year as their good qualities become known. Our trees two years old are setting fruit as they stand in the nursery. Our varieties are :

PARAGON. Probably the largest of the European Chestnuts. The tree is very ornamental and bears young and abundantly and is very profitable to the grower. The nuts are of very good quality.

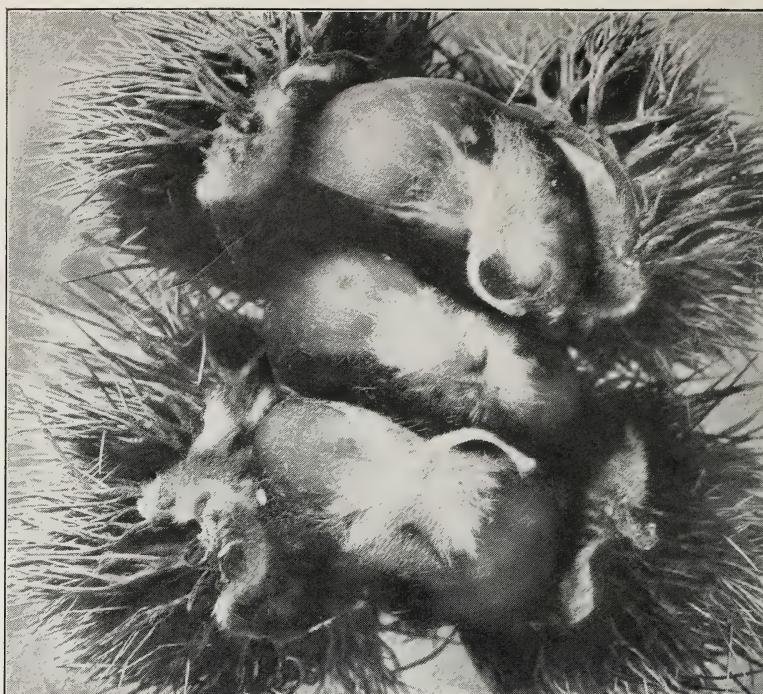
RIDGELY. The nut is not quite so large as Paragon but is of fine flavor and the tree is very productive. The nuts find ready sale wherever shown, and are very desirable for table use.

RUSH HYBRID CHINKAPINS

This new hybrid is probably a natural cross between the common Chinkapin and the American Sweet Chestnut. It was discovered by Mr. James Rush, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and he reports the tree as being very handsome and wonderfully productive. Our cut gives a good idea of a cluster of the nuts. The nuts have the shape and delicate flavor of the Chinkapin, but in size and color of shell they resemble very closely the chestnut parentage. The shell is soft and easily cracked, like the chestnut. The early fruiting of the trees is indicated by the fact that several grafts set in April of last year matured clusters of fruit this season. As the Chinkapin is common to the South, we have high hopes for this new hybrid.



Chinkapins



Paragon Chestnuts

PRICE-LIST PECANS, BUDED AND GRAFTED

	Each	10	100
Small size, 6 to 12 inches	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
Medium size, 1 to 2 feet	50	4 50	40 00
Standard size, 2 to 3 feet	80	7 00	60 00
Two-year trees, 3 to 4 feet	1 00	9 00	80 00
Two-year trees, 4 to 5 feet	1 25	11 50	100 00

PECAN SEEDLINGS

One-year, 1 to 2 feet	10	90	6 00
Two-year, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 25	8 00

WALNUT SEEDLINGS

	Each	10	100
Japan, Sieboldiana and Cordiformis			
One-year, 1 to 2 feet	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$15 00
Two-year, 2 to 3 feet	30	3 00	20 00
English or Madeira Nut, 1 to 2 feet	25	2 50	
Black, 3 to 5 feet	25	2 00	12 00

CHESTNUTS

	Each	10	100
Japan Mammoth, Seedlings			
One-year, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Two-year, 3 to 4 feet	35	3 00	20 00
Paragon and Ridgely, Grafted and Budded			
One-year, 3 to 4 feet	50	4 50	35 00
Two-year, 4 to 6 feet	60	6 00	40 00
Rush Hybrid Chinkapin			
One-year, grafts or buds, 3 to 4 feet	75	8 00	



Citrus Fruits

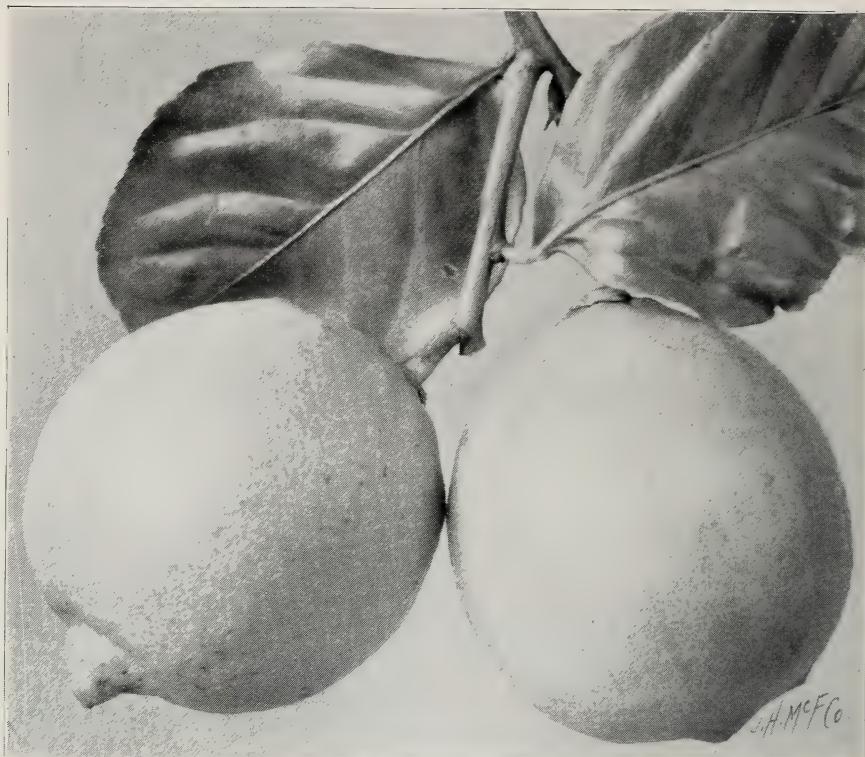
THE SATSUMA ORANGE

(Oonshiu)

ON TRIFOLIATA STOCKS

We make a specialty of this valuable variety of the Citrus family and consider it a very profitable fruit to grow, especially in sections where it is unsafe to plant the more tender varieties. The Satsuma, or Oonshiu, as it is called in its native country, is a product of Japan, where it has been grown to perfection for years on the hardy Trifoliata stock and is now pretty well distributed over a large portion of the Gulf States in sections where cold is too severe for general orange culture, as well as in the more favored sections of South Florida. The tree is quite a rapid grower, of bushy habit, and attains a height of nine or ten feet, with about an equal spread of branches. It bears young (two or three years from the bud), and the fruit is ready for the market in October, thus assuring always a fancy price for it.

	Each	10	100
1-year trees, 1 to 2 feet	\$0 20	\$1 75	\$15 00
1-year trees, 2 to 3 feet, straight or bushy	25	2 00	17 50
1-year trees, 3 to 4 feet, straight or bushy	30	2 50	20 00
1-year trees, 4 to 5 feet, straight	35	3 00	25 00



Ponderosa Lemon

KIN KAN, or KUMQUAT

This is another Japanese production, and is being planted largely in this country. The tree is of bushy habit, forming a shapely, round head, making it a very handsome tree. It is very hardy, and bears quite young, as soon in fact as there is enough wood to hold fruit. The fruit is about 1 inch by 1½ inches in size and is eaten peel and all, or used for preserves and to crystallize, and sells for fancy prices. The tree is an enormous bearer, and the fruit is a rich, deep gold color, and, as it will hang on the trees for months, makes a very attractive appearance. In sections further north it can be grown in a tub and taken in when cold weather comes. The fruit being edible, the tree is much preferable to the Otaheite as an ornament. Every southern garden should have a few Kumquat trees.

	Each	10	100
1-year, small plants for growing in pots	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
1-year, 10 to 15 inches, bushy, bearing age	25	2 00	15 00
1-year, 15 to 24 inches, bushy, bearing age	30	3 00	20 00
1-year, 24 to 36 inches, bushy, bearing age	40	3 50	25 00
3-year, 3 to 4 feet, full of fruit	75 cts.	to 1 00	

PONDEROSA THE WONDERFUL NEW LEMON

Nothing ever brought to our notice in the plant line has caused half the commotion that this wonderful Lemon has. It is a true ever-bearing variety. On a plant six feet high no less than 89 of these ponderous Lemons were growing at one time. It was a

PONDEROSA LEMON, continued

beautiful sight to see. The tree was blooming, and at the same time had fruit at all stages of development, from the size of a pea up to the ripe fruit, showing it to be a true ever-bearer. Fruit has been taken from this tree weighing over four pounds. The lemons have very thin rind for such large fruit. It is the juiciest of all Lemons, makes delicious lemonade, and for culinary purposes can not be excelled. It is not uncommon to make twelve lemon pies from one lemon. Strong, 1-year plants, 25 and 40 cts. each.



Kin Kan, or Kumquat (See page 12)

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

During the last few years, the Trifoliata has attracted more attention among the orange growers and citrus culturists of this country, particularly in Florida and the subtropical region of the Gulf, than any other member of the Citrus family. Its value as a stock for oranges and other Citrus fruits (as well as for hedges and ornamental planting) is now well determined by experimental planting extending over a period of more than twenty years.

It is entirely hardy throughout the lower South, being unaffected by such frosts and freezes as occur in this region. Specimens, entirely unprotected, have stood the winters uninjured for years as far north as Washington.

Resistant to Adverse Conditions. The Trifoliata stands neglect and exposure to extremes of temperature or excesses of moisture or dryness with less injury than any other species of Citrus with which we are acquainted, and its immunity from the attacks of disease and insects is remarkable.

Not a Small Tree. In Japan the Trifoliata attains a height of 20 to 25 feet, and it will undoubtedly grow as large here. Some of the older Trifoliata trees in the Gulf region have reached a height of 15 to 20 feet with a diameter of 4 inches, and there are many young trees 10 to 15 feet high.

As a Hedge Plant. The vigor of the Trifoliata, its hardiness, resistant qualities, stout thorns, and the ease with which it is confined in a small space, make it an ideal hedge plant. It forms an impenetrable barrier to man and beast, and with proper care can be made rabbit-proof. Unquestionably the best hedge plant for the lower South.

AS A STOCK FOR THE ORANGE AND OTHER CITRUS

In the nursery the Trifoliata is a rapid and vigorous grower. All varieties of oranges and other Citrus take readily upon it and grow off well, and, so far as our observation extends, and we have investigated the subject very carefully, are permanently successful and prolific on this stock.

Experience has proved that it increases hardiness, ripens fruit earlier, and makes good-sized trees with low, spreading tops, all of which are points well worthy of consideration by intending planters of Citrus trees.

We grow many thousands of these stocks each season, and are prepared to supply them in large quantities.

One-year seedlings, 50 cts. per 10, \$2 per 100, \$8 per 1,000; larger quantities, prices on application. Fresh home-grown Trifoliata seed, 50 cts. per lb., \$45 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. here.





American Beauty Rose

Field-Grown Grafted Roses

Our Roses are all grafted upon strong stock plants growing in the field, the cions being long and the root short, so that sprouting from the stock is obviated. Our plants are not to be confounded with the little pot-grown plants that must be nursed a year or two before a good crop of bloom can be expected, but are large and well rooted and will bloom bountifully at once. Our varieties are well adapted to the soil and climate of the South and may be relied upon. To have plenty of bloom the soil for a Rose garden should be very rich, and well-rotted cow lot manure and ground bone are the best fertilizers for them. Stable manure is too heating and breeds fungous diseases upon the plants. In trimming Roses it is best to keep the old and dead wood cut out, and the shoots of Teas should be kept cut back all the time; this may be accomplished by cutting the blooms with long stems and heading in any shoots that are too strong. After Hybrid Perpetuals bloom the shoot should be cut off near the ground, when another shoot will grow up from the root and bloom. If left, the blooms on the old shoots are small and inferior. Climbing plants should be allowed to grow as long as you wish them, when the tips may be pinched back and the side shoots shortened in to keep the plant within the space you wish it to occupy.

One-year plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 2-year plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

FIELD-GROWN GRAFTED ROSES

Archduke Charles. Known all over the South as the "Confederate Rose," having the Confederate colors on the same plant, red and white. Color brilliant crimson-violet; as the blooms grow old they show streaks of white running through them. A very hardy, strong grower.

American Beauty. Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers very large, of beautiful form and very double; color a deep, rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old-fashioned Damask Rose. It is truly an everbloomer, each shoot producing a bud.

Bon Silene. Tea. Equally valuable for summer or winter blooming. Buds of beautiful form; an unusually free bloomer. Color deep rose, shaded carmine.

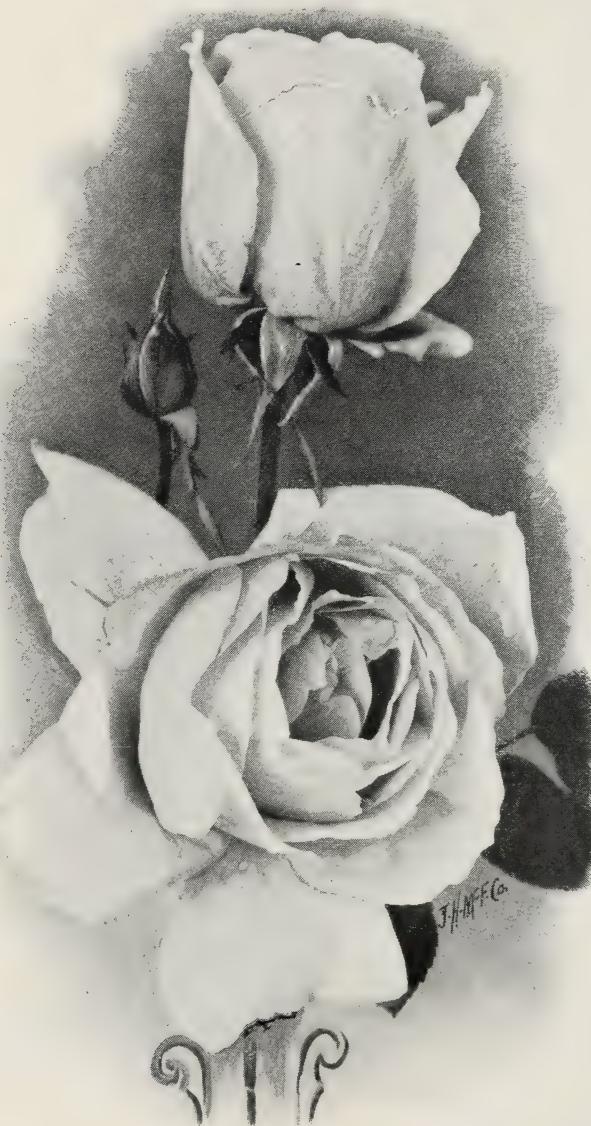
Bougere. Tea. Extra large, very double and full; exceedingly sweet teascent; color bronze-rose or violet-crimson, delicately shaded with lilac; vigorous, and a profuse and constant bloomer. An old sort, but one of the most desirable.

Captain Christy. Hybrid Perpetual. Delicate flesh color, shaded rose in the center; large, finely formed flower.

Catherine Mermet. Tea. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink; reminds one of La France in its silvery shading. Strong grower; fine bloomer.

Christine de Noue. Tea. Color a rich, fiery red, turning to dark rose. Very sweet and fragrant. Flowers are usually borne on strong stems, are large and handsome; buds long and finely pointed.

Clothilde Soupert. Polyantha. This lovely Rose resembles the Tea Rose so closely that it is called a Tea Polyantha. The flow-



Etoile de Lyon (See page 17)

ers are borne in clusters, and are of large, round, flat form, with beautifully imbricated petals; perfectly full and double, and deliciously sweet; color beautiful pinkish amber or pale creamy yellow, delicately flushed with silvery rose, sometimes ivory white, exquisitely tinted with pale salmon and sometimes both red and white flowers are produced on the same plant. It is a particularly handsome Rose, always greatly admired. The bush is a vigorous and compact grower, and a continuous and remarkably profuse bloomer.

Cabbage Rose. We take pleasure in offering fine plants of the true Red Provence Rose, better and more favorably known as the "Cabbage Rose." Large, deliciously fragrant, deep pink flowers, and perfectly hardy.

Dinsmore. Ever-blooming, dazzling scarlet-crimson; very large; fine bedder.

Duchesse de Brabant. Tea. Soft, rosy pink, petals edged with silver; very sweet; one of the best.

Etoile de Lyon. Tea. Beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening to pure golden yellow at the center; the flowers are very large, very double and full, and delicately fragrant. Unequaled among yellow Roses in this region, except by Marechal Niel, which it much resembles in its flowers. In the North it is styled a rival of Perle des Jardins, but is much larger.

General Jacqueminot. Hybrid Perpetual. Large, globular flowers of a rich crimson-scarlet color.

General Tarta. Ever-blooming; deep mottled rose, tinged with buff.

Gloire de Margottin. This grand new Hybrid Perpetual Rose originated in Europe, and is believed to be one of the very finest varieties of recent years. The flowers are very large and of symmetrical form, somewhat globular, very full and deliciously scented. The color is a clear, dazzling red. Certainly one of the most



Captain Christy (See page 16)

brilliant Roses ever seen. It is a free bloomer and vigorous grower, and is recommended for its great beauty and wonderful color.

Glory of Paris. Hybrid Perpetual. A grand Rose. The blooms are very large and full, many measuring 6 inches across; color a beautiful shade of pink; very hardy, strong grower.

Giant of Battles. This is still esteemed as the very best rich red Rose. Very large, double, full and sweet; excellent.

Isabelle Sprunt. A canary yellow, very free bloomer, literally lavishing its large, beautiful buds. Fragrant, strong-growing, and requires but little attention.

Jean Liabaud. Velvety crimson, shaded with black.

John Hopper. Hybrid Perpetual. Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full. A stout, strong grower and free bloomer; bears a succession of flowers extending through the season and is one of the best of the class in this region.

FIELD-GROWN GRAFTED ROSES, continued

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. This beautiful Rose has not only a royal name, but is a royal Rose as well. We have white Roses that have elegant buds, but when full blown are not all that is desired. Then again, we have white Roses that are elegant when full blown, but have poor buds. This Rose combines both these good qualities. It is a continuous bloomer, producing successive crops of buds, and formed with large petals of best substance; shows no center when fully open. Color a pure snowy white.

La France. No variety can surpass it in delicate coloring—silvery rose shades, with pink. It has a satin sheen over all its petals. It is universally regarded as the most useful of Roses, for it is hardy beyond question. Blooms continuously.

La Princesse Vera. Pale flesh, changing to salmon; very handsome.

Louis Phillippe. Bengal or China. Rich, dark, velvety crimson; profuse bloomer, good form and substance; full and double, fragrant.

Madame Camille. Delicate rosy flesh, changing to salmon.

Madame de Watteville. Color a beautiful creamy yellow, tinged with rosy blush; large, shell-like petals, having bright crimson shaded border.

Madame Lombard. This fine old Rose is still the queen of the garden. Hardy, strong, vigorous grower, beautiful foliage. Color rosy bronze, passing to salmon and fawn; carmine veins passing through the petals. Large double flower, beautiful buds.

Mme. Joseph Schwartz. Tea. White, beautifully flushed with pink; plant grows with great vigor; is extremely free with its flowers, which are of medium size, cup-shaped, and borne in clusters.

Maman Cochet. Tea. Flesh-pink, with suffusion of yellow at base of petals; buds are long and beautifully formed; very productive and vigorous. One of the best of the pink Teas.

Marie Lambert. Pure white; a grand Rose for bedding; from its freedom of flowering it is called the "White Hermosa."

Marie Van Houtte. Lovely pale-yellow, suffused with pink.

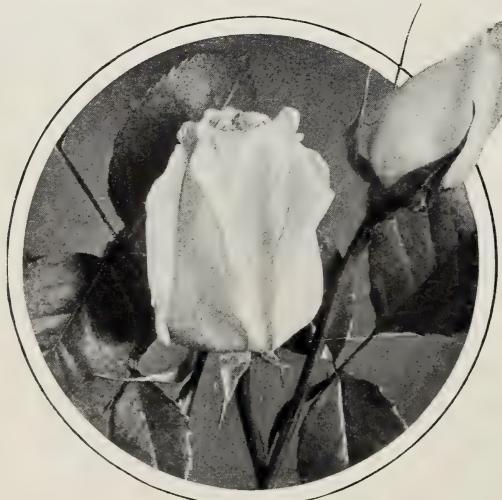
Malmaison. Bourbon. A beautiful, rich, creamy flesh, distinctly and elegantly shaded clear, peachy red, with a rose center; flowers are exceedingly large, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant; produces the most perfect flowers in the hottest weather.

Mrs. John Laing. This is, we believe, the finest hardy Rose of its color ever offered. It is an exquisite shade of shell-pink, deliciously fragrant, of the largest size; hardy and everblooming.

Papa Gontier. Tea. A strong grower, with fine, healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine-crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower.

Paul Neyron. Deep, shining crimson; very large, handsome.

Safrano. Tea. Bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; very fragrant.



Souvenir de President Carnot

Sombreuil. Beautiful white, tinted with delicate rose. A very strong-growing border Rose; an old-time favorite.

Souvenir de President Carnot. Color illuminated pink, shading to ivory-white at the edge of petals, is a strong, free grower; has handsome foliage; long-pointed buds, extra large size; easy to grow, and is just the Rose for our southern gardens. It will please all.

The Bride. Tea. One of the most beautiful white Tea Roses. It is a sport from Catherine Mermet, with which it is identical in growth and shape of flowers. The flowers are very large and double, on long, stiff stems of fine texture and substance, and last a long time in a fresh state after being cut, making it one of the best varieties for corsage wear or bouquets. During extremely hot weather it becomes a pinkish white, at other times a beautiful pure white.

Vick's Caprice. This is the only hardy Rose that has any variegation. It is a vigorous grower and bears large and fragrant flowers of bright rose, distinctly striped rich crimson. A Rose that is sure to attract attention.

William Allen Richardson. Orange-yellow, with dark center; the buds are very

handsome; half climbing habit. A variety much sought after.

CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler. The most wonderful red climbing Rose known, one shoot having produced 300 blooms at one time.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. Deep yellow; an old and favorite variety; shows its deep color best when budding.

La Marque. Pure white; large and double; borne in clusters.

Marechal Niel. Beautiful deep-sulphur-yellow.

Reine Marie Henriette. Cherry-red; strong grower.

Solfaterre. Sulphur-yellow; large and full; double; very fragrant.

Meteor. The brightest colored of all Roses. It has been called a perpetual-blooming Climbing General Jacqueminot. All who know "Gen Jack" will call to mind its beautiful, high-colored, rich, velvety red buds and flowers. Climbing Meteor is the acme of all red Climbers.

Golden Chain, or Climbing Safrano. Rêve d'Or. A beautiful pillar Rose, being a strong climber. Color orange-yellow or deep saffron; good size, full and sweet.

Shrubs and Trees

CAMELLIA Japonica. Double-flowering, red, pink and variegated. Plants 24 to 36 inches, full of flower buds, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

MAGNOLIA fuscata. Banana Shrub. A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance, which makes this plant very popular. Plants 8 to 10 inches, 25 cts.; larger plants, from 50 cts. to 75 cts.

OLEA fragrans. Tea Olive. One of the most desirable and popular shrubs; flowers white, small, but of exquisite fragrance, and blooms nearly all winter. Several sizes, 25, 50 and 75 cts. each.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE. A sub-variety of the China Tree. Of remarkably fast growth; very symmetrical, resembling an umbrella in shape. One of the handsomest deciduous trees; cannot be surpassed as a shade tree. 2-year-old, 5 to 7 feet, well branched, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CAMPHOR TREE (*Laurus Camphora*.) This makes a beautiful tree for lawn or garden. It is entirely free from all diseases and insects and is being largely planted for its gum. Grows very rapidly. 2-year transplanted trees, 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Evergreens

BIOTA aurea nana. Dwarf-growing golden. A very handsome evergreen that preserves its beautiful pyramidal shape without shearing.

Read Before Ordering

FREIGHT PREPAID. We will prepay the freight to points in the Gulf States on all orders amounting to \$5 or more at prices named in this Catalogue, where the cash in full is sent with order.

ABOUT AGENTS. We do not send out agents, and parties buying stock from us to sell again must sell on their own responsibility, as we will not be responsible for errors through parties claiming to be selling stock for us. All orders shipped to customers of tree agents or dealers will have careful attention, but such customers must make claims, if any, to the parties selling them the stock.

LOCATION. We are located one mile from Monticello, in Jefferson County, the hill country of Middle Florida, and very convenient to two competing lines of railway. Our soil is high pine of fine quality for the growing of well-rooted, thrifty trees and plants, and we have no insect pests that are at all dangerous to them. We shall be pleased to have you visit our nurseries, see the growing stock and get acquainted, but if you cannot do so, send in the orders and be assured that they will have our best attention.

PACKING will be done in the best manner to insure safe carriage any distance, and no charge made for the same except when boxes are required, when actual cost only will be charged. Cartage to the depot free.

TERMS. Owing to the low prices at which our goods are sold, we must insist upon cash with the order.

BOOKING ORDERS AHEAD. Parties wishing stock reserved for future shipment may remit one-fourth the amount of the bill, and balance when goods are ordered shipped.

C. O. D. We will ship orders C. O. D. by freight or express, if one-fourth the amount of the bill is sent with the order.

UNAVOIDABLE MISTAKES will sometimes occur in labeling. In all such cases, we will cheerfully furnish other trees that are true to label, by sending them free to the nearest express office, but further than this we will not be responsible. We exercise every precaution in our power to avoid all mistakes of any kind, but we are not infallible, and mistakes will sometimes occur. In such event we feel that when we have done all that is fair to make the matter right, we have discharged our duty, and no reasonable person will ask more than what is fair and right. Our shipping season opens as soon as the wood is sufficiently ripened up, usually about November 15, and continues to March 1.

WE WILL BILL 5 trees or plants at 10 rates, 50 at 100 rates, and 300 at 1,000 rates.

ORDER EARLY. You are then sure of getting the varieties you want. You get first choice of stock, and you get them planted early. December and January are the ideal months for tree planting in this climate.

PROPER DISTANCE TO PLANT

Pecans and Black Walnuts, 40 to 60 feet apart each way; Chestnuts, Japan Walnuts and Rush Chinkapins, 30 to 40 feet apart each way.

NUMBER OF TREES REQUIRED FOR AN ACRE

20 x 20 feet apart each way	108	40 x 40 feet apart each way	27
25 x 25 " " " "	69	45 x 45 " " " "	21
30 x 30 " " " "	48	50 x 50 " " " "	17
35 x 35 " " " "	35	60 x 60 " " " "	12

A FINAL WORD ABOUT THE ADMIRAL SCHLEY PECAN



WE have advertised the Schley Pecan quite extensively, and, naturally, the prospective planter is interested to know what motive prompts us to single out this one variety from the long list of choice Pecans. In a majority of cases, when a nursery advocates the extensive planting of some special variety of fruit or nut, an investigation will show that the nursery so doing has a monopoly of this particular variety. It is perfectly natural for all of us to regard the fine Pecans we have originated to be superior in quality, and one can honestly consider a variety which he originated or controls to be superior to all others, when, as a matter of fact, competent judges would render an adverse decision.

Almost every grower of Pecan trees is pushing some particular variety, and it stands to reason that all of these cannot be the best. As a matter of fact, most of these varieties being exploited are excellent and are worthy of planting in quantity. It is even possible to have more than one best variety, depending upon the object in view and the locality in which the trees are to be planted.

If you have the following objects in view, viz.: a variety adapted to a wide range of soil and climate; an early bearer; one that matures early in the season, thus avoiding frost; a healthy, vigorous grower; a fairly heavy bearer; nuts of the very highest quality, with thin, compact shell, containing more ounces of meat to the pound than any other, then we are confident that **THE ADMIRAL SCHLEY** is the **BEST** Pecan being propagated.

This is the motive behind our advocating a liberal planting of Schley. **We did not originate, and we do not control this variety**, and besides it costs us more to grow than any variety in our list.

A letter from Mr. Delmas, the originator, dated September 12, 1905, is in part as follows: "About the bearing quality of the Schley, I consider that it does not bear quite as well as the Stuart or Delmas, but the quality of the nuts is better. I have an immense crop this season, and think it will exceed one hundred pounds easily." This means \$100 from a single tree about twenty years old.

An analysis from the Florida Experiment Station, by A. W. Blair, of Schley nuts that had been gathered nine months gave kernels, 63.38 per cent; hulls, 36.62 per cent. The average Pecan has about 45 per cent of kernels.

Bear in mind that it is well to plant at least three varieties of Pecans in order to secure cross-fertilization.

SUMMIT NURSERIES
Monticello, Florida

Summit Nurseries
MONTICELLO  FLORIDA